The VIRGINIA GAZETTE, *and* GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. IX.] *RICHMOND:* WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1795. [NUMB. 470.

☞ *The* ACTS *passed at the* THIRD CONGRESS *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA, *(being the laſt Seſſion) are* PUBLISHED *and ready to be delivered to Counties, &c.*

June 22, 1795.

DANCING-SCHOOL.

LOUIS ROUSSELL,

BEGS leave to inform his PUPILS, that his SCHOOL will meet again on Wedneſday the 15th of July next.

Richmond, June 22, 1795.

☞ THE PURCHASERS of the Lands, ſold in the County of Hanover by the Truſtees for the creditors of the late Gen. Nelſon, are requeſted to attend in the City of Richmond, at the houſe of Capt. John Moſs, on the 30th day of July next, for the purpoſe of receiving their deeds, and making the payments which ſhall then be due. And at the ſame time and place, the creditors are requeſted to meet either perſonally, or by their repreſentatives properly authorized, to adjuſt their reſpective claims, receive their dividends, and give the ſtipulated acquittal to the heirs and deviſees of the ſaid Gen. Nelſon, who have on their parts, fulfilled the compromiſe between them and the creditors.

ROBERT ANDREWS, }
RO: SAUNDERS, } Truſtees.
DAVID JAMESON, }

JUNE 20, 1795. (6w)

To be ſold, on the premiſes, on the 22d day of Auguſt next, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money,

TWO Hundred Acres of very valuable LAND, lying in the county of Prince Edward, and adjoining the lands of Peter Nunnelly, Joſiah Foulks, and others, to ſatisfy a decree of Prince Edward Court, between Chriſtopher Dejarnett, plaintiff, and Richard Burks, Jeſſe Owen, Munford Dejarnett, and Richard Blanton, defendants.

CHRISTOPHER DEJARNETT.

Prince Edward, June 16, 1795. (3ſs)

NEW DRUG & MEDICINAL STORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

H. J. CRAWFORD

IS now opening for ſale, in the brick corner ſtore, lately occupied by Meſſrs. Lenox and Daviſon, four doors below the Eagle-Tavern, a very extenſive aſſortment of the beſt Drugs and Medicines, Shop Furniture and Surgeons Inſtruments, Paints, Colors, &c. with the moſt approved Patent Medicines, which are juſt arrived in the Nelly and Kitty from London—He has alſo received a freſh ſupply for his wooden ſtore, one door below Col. Gamble's, at both of which, Practitioners, Druggiſts, and Country ſtore-keepers will be ſupplied with any of the above articles at a conſiderable allowance.

ALSO, A LARGE QUANTITY OF

RED BARK,

of a ſuperior quality, will be ſold low by the cwt.

Orders from any part of the country executed with punctuality and diſpatch.

The above articles will be ſold for caſh, produce or public ſecurities.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted, who will be initiated in the ſtudy of Medicine, with whom premiums will be expected.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnerſhip of JEDEDIAH LELDS and JOHN MUMFORD, under the firm of *Leeds & Mumford*, was diſſolved on the thirteenth inſtant:—All thoſe indebted to them, will pleaſe make payment; and all who have any demands againſt them, will make application to either of the parties.

June 24, 1795. (10wks)

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:—

To John Griffin, William Allen Burton, and Allen Burton, wherever you are.

GENTLEMEN,

TAKE NOTICE, That on the TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF JULY next, between the hours of TEN o'clock in the forenoon and SIX o'clock in the afternoon, at Mr *John Ford's* Tavern, in the County of Cumberland, and State aforeſaid, I ſhall proceed to take the depoſitions of *John Nunnally* and *Moſes Nunnally*: And on the TWENTY-FOURTH, in the ſame month, between the hours as aforeſaid, I ſhall, at the houſe of Mr. *Benjamin Burton*, in Halifax County, and State aforeſaid, take the depoſition of the ſaid *Benjamin Burton*. The above depoſitions relative to a certain matter of controverſy in Chancery, now depending and undetermined in the Court of Cumberland as aforeſaid between you, *John Griffin*, Plaintiff, and *Moſes Arnold, Thomas Arnold*, Executor of *William Arnold*, deceaſed, and *William Arnold, Iſaac Beacham, William Allen Burton, Allen Burton*, and *John Burton*, Defendants. And in caſe of failure in taking of the depoſitions as above deſcribed, this notice to continue good from day to day (Sundays only excluded) until the whole be taken.

JOHN BURTON.

Cumberland County, and State aforeſaid, June 15, 1795.

THOMAS GILLIAT,

Has juſt imported in the ſhip NELLY & KITTY, *from* LONDON, *a general aſſortment of*

GOODS,

Suitable for the Seaſon:

He is alſo daily in expectation of receiving a further ſupply in addition to the above, by the ſhips Anne Catharine, from Liverpool, and the Atlantic, from London, all of which will be diſpoſed of on the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh, Produce, or Public Securities.

It will be neceſſary to remind thoſe, who are indebted for purchaſes now due, that they cannot be ſupplied with a further aſſortment of goods, unleſs their old balances are firſt diſcharged: Therefore, any application contrary to this, will not be complied with.

Richmond, June 19, 1795. (6w)

STRAYED from Mancheſter, on Thurſday the 11th inſtant, a young bay HORSE, about 4 feet 9 inches high, branded thus R on the left hind thigh; his two hind hoofs are almoſt white, and above one of his fore knees there is a ſmall white ſpot, which appears to have proceeded from a hurt. Any perſon delivering the ſaid Horſe to the ſubſcriber in Mancheſter, or giving ſuch notice whereby he may be found, ſhall be liberally rewarded, on application to

JAMES BRANDER.

Mancheſter, June 23, 1795.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Richmond, July 1ſt, 1795, which if not taken out before the 1ſt day of October next, will returned to the General Poſt-Office as Dead Letters.

(A.) MARTIN ASHBURN, Mancheſter 2: Miſs Judith Anderſon.

(B) Rev. John Baldwin, Mancheſter: Anthony Burrow: Negro Billy, care of Mr. H. Banks: James Baker: Beulah Bromwell: Charles Burnett: Smith Blakey: James Balls: David Smith Booth, Tapper's ferry: James Boulton, braſs-founder: Lewis Burwell, Eſq. 2: Miſs Beverley, at Richard Randolph's, Curles, 2: William Breckenridge: David Bullock, Eſq. Louiſa: Monſ. Bronde.

(C.) Mrs. Catherine Collins, 2: John Carty: Capt. Benjamin Chambers: Mrs. Sally Chandler, 2: Thomas Courtney, 2: Mr. Cordoza: John Compton: William Corry, dray man: Doctor James Carter: Thomas Clopton: Richard Crouch, jun: I. B. Cohen: Clerk of Henrico: Stephen Compton: Jaremiah Cortoran, hair-dreſſer: Paul Chedebien: John Cuniffe, Charle. Carter, Eſq: Mr. Crenſhaw: John Clarke: A Campbell.

(D.) Gerhard Dunter, Bellville: Mr. Ducoudry: William Dewees: William Duval, 5: John Diddep: Agricote Digard.

(E.) Reuben Elliſ, care of Mr. Quarles, Mancheſter: Richardſon Elliſ: Evan Evans, millwright: Capt. John Eldridge, ſchooner Hazard: Capt William Evans, Buckingham.

(F.) Iſham Freeman: William Frazer: Francois Fraviller: William Farr: John Fleming, Mancheſter.

(G.) Mark Graham, Randolph county: Mrs. Mary Barclay, care of John Groves: William Goodwin, 2: William Gregery: Mr. Gilleylen: Richard Goode, Eſq: Edward Gray, Wool-comber and Dyer: William Galt: Giles and Freeman: Ambroſe Gordon.

(H.) Francis E. Hudſon: Lathel Holman: John Hartley, Tyger Valley, care of Jacob Weſtfall, Randolph county, 2: Philip Howverton, Cheſterfield: James Hardy: Joſeph Hooker, Capt. John Heth, 2: James Hill: Mrs. Mary Holland: Thomas Hatton: George Hamilton: Hartthorn and Donaldſon, merchants: James Hardy: John Hillard, Weſt-Liberty: Matthew Henderſon, Salem county, Black river.

(J. & K.) Mr. Johnſton, near Richmond: James Kidd, care of Alexander Gilchriſt, 2: William Kendrick, James Kennedy, care of James Lyle: Robert Kincaid, near Richmond.

(L.) Nathaniel Lewis: James L. Litſengwell: Ryer Lewis: Mrs. Mary Lewis: James Logan, jun: Bell Mead, Capt. David Lewis: Archibald Lacy: Mon. N. Lallouche: John C. Littlepage: Monſ. Liberal, Newbattle.

(M) Doct. Robert Morris: Farral M'Maſters: Jeſey Mayfield, at Mr. Star's: William Munford, Eſq. Atty. at Law: James Mabon maſon: Joſeph Morton: Andrew M'Gilchriſt: Alexander M'Roberts: Soloman Marks: William Moxley, Mancheſter: Turner Morris: Col Marcom, Mancheſter: Matthew Murchie, Mancheſter; Richard Matthews: John Meredith.

(N. & O.) Peter Northern: Robert Nelſon, Henrico: John Ord, Mancheſter: Samuel Overton, Louiſa.

(P.) Capt. Peter Peaſe, brig Federal: Thomas Pleaſants, Beaver-Dam, 2: Samuel Parſons: Miſs Sarah H. Purviance: Capt. Samuel O. Pettus, Louiſa: Simon Peck, Mancheſter, 2: Daniel Peck, blackſmith: Citizen James P. Preſton: Mrs. Sarah Pleaſants: John Purrington: Charles Purcel: Joſiah Pullen, Mancheſter.

(R.) Doct. James Roberts: Benjamin Reynolds: William Randolph, Eſq. 2: A. Ranier, 2: Mrs. Lydia Richardſon: Turner Richardſon: Peter Randolph, Eſq. Chatſworth: James Robertſon, care of S. Archibald: Capt. Samuel Richardſon, Goochland.

(S.) Henry D. Shermann: Thomas Smith, Louiſa, 2: Daniel Moore, care of Samuel Swann: James Stewart, baker: C. F. Stoy: John B. Sennard: Stephen Southall: John Southall.

(T.) Henry & Samuel Toler: Nathaniel Thomas, Grocer: Benjamin Tate: Henry W. Todd: John B. Talia'ferro, Amherſt: Maſter Richar, French gentleman: Miſs Robenet Thomſum: Nathaniel Twining, 2: Nathaniel Townſend, at Col. Cabell's, Amherſt: Towler & Lawrence: Peter Tinſley, Eſq. Clerk of the High Court Chancery, 10: Dr. Philip Turpin: Capt. Charles Tatham, 2.

(W.) Joſeph Watkins: Goochland: Allen Wilſon: William Woodward: Philip Woodſon, care of James Heron: Monſ. Wercy: John Williams: Mrs. Wood, widow of Joſeph Wood: William Wilſon, of Pittſburg, at Richmond: John Warel: Francis Webb, Eſq: Thomas Wath, Louiſa: William White, Eſq: William Williamſon: William Walkers: James Warden: Robert Watkins: Citizen Richard Wheelan.

(Y.) Charles Young: Robert Yancy: Iſaac Younghuſband. 2: William Yadd.

MINTON COLLINS

MOST reſpectfully informs his Friends and Cuſtomers, that his ill ſtate of health, reduces him to the neceſſity of taking a trip to the Hot-Springs, in Bath county, but will return early in September: At which time, he expects a compleat aſſortment of

GRASS SEEDS,

From the Northward, and of GARDEN SEEDS from London, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, for the ſupply of ſuch of his friends as will favor him with their cuſtom. He has now by him an aſſortment of ſuch SEEDS as are ſuitable for this ſeaſon of the year (which he can warrant to be freſh and good) which may be had at his ſtore as uſual.

Richmond, June 30, 1795. (4w)

IRISH LINENS AND SHEETINGS.

Montgomerys' & Henry,

Are now landing an aſſortment of the following

GOODS,

From Belfaſt, by way of Liverpool, viz. ¾ wide Brown Linen; ¾ ⅞ and 4-4 half Bleached do. ⅞ and 4-4 white do. 5-4 White Sheeting; Dowlas; and Cambricks; which will be ſold at a low advance for Caſh or Public Securities.

Richmond, June 25, 1795. (4ll)

[AUTHENTIC]

TREATY of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between His Britannic Majeſty, and the United States of America.

HIS Britannic Majeſty and the United States of America, being deſirous by a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation to terminate their differences in ſuch a manner, as without reference to the merits of their reſpective complaints and pretenſions, may be the beſt calculated to produce mutual ſatisfaction and good underſtanding: And alſo to regulate the commerce and navigation between their reſpective countries, territories and people, in ſuch a manner as to render the ſame reciprocally beneficial and ſatisfactory; they have, reſpectively, named their plenipotentiaries, and given them full powers to treat of, and conclude, the ſaid treaty, that is to ſay; his Britannic Majeſty has named for his plenipotentiary, the right honorable William Windham Baron Grenville of Wotton, one of his Majeſty's privy council, and his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs; and the Preſident of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate thereof, hath appointed for their Plenipotentiary, the honorable John Jay, Chief Juſtice of the ſaid United States and their Envoy Extraordinary to his Majeſty, who have agreed on, and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I. There ſhall be a firm, inviolable and univerſal peace, and a true and ſincere friendſhip between his Britannic Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and the United States of America; and between their reſpective countries, territories, cities, towns and people of every degree, without exception of perſons or places.

ART. II. His Majeſty will withdraw all his troops and garriſons from all poſts and places within the boundary lines aſſigned by the treaty of peace to the United States. This evacuation ſhall take place on or before the firſt day of June one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, and all the proper meaſures ſhall in the interval be taken by concert between the government of the United States, and his Majeſty's Governor General in America, for ſettling the previous arrangements which may be neceſſary reſpecting the delivery of the ſaid poſts: The United States in the mean time at their diſcretion, extending their ſettlements to any part within the ſaid boundary line, except within the precincts or juriſdiction of any of the ſaid poſts. All ſettlers and traders, within the precincts or juriſdiction of the ſaid poſts, ſhall continue to enjoy, unmoleſted, all their property of every kind, and ſhall be protected therein. They ſhall be at full liberty to remain there, or to remove with all or any part of their effects; and it ſhall alſo be free to them to ſell their lands, houſes, or effects, or to retain the property thereof, at their diſcretion; ſuch of them as ſhall continue to reſide within the ſaid boundary lines ſhall not be compelled to become citizens of the United States, or to take any oath of allegiance to the government thereof, but they ſhall be at full liberty ſo to do, if they think proper, and they ſhall make and declare their election within one year after the evacuation aforeſaid. And all perſons who ſhall continue there after the expiration of the ſaid year, without having declared their intention of remaining ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, ſhall be conſidered as having elected to become citizens of the United States.

ART. III It is agreed that it ſhall at all times be free to his Majeſty's ſubjects, and to the citizens of the United States, and alſo to the Indians dwelling on either ſide of the ſaid boundary line, freely to paſs and repaſs by land or inland navigation, into the reſpective territories and countries of the two parties on the continent of America [the country within the limits of Hudſon's Bay Company only excepted] and to navigate all the lakes, rivers, and waters thereof, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other. But it is underſtood, that this article does not extend to the admiſſion of veſſels of the United States into the ſeaports, harbors, bays, or creeks of his Majeſty's ſaid territories; nor into ſuch parts of the rivers in his Majeſty's ſaid territories as are between the mouth thereof, and the higheſt part of entry from the ſea, except in ſmall veſſels trading *bona fide* between Montreal and Quebec, under ſuch regulations as ſhall be eſtabliſhed to prevent the poſſibility of any frauds in this reſpect. Nor to the admiſſion of Britiſh veſſels from the ſea into the rivers of the United States, beyond the higheſt ports of entry for foreign veſſels from the ſea. The river Miſſiſippi ſhall, however, according to the treaty of peace, be entirely open to both parties; and it is further agreed, that all the ports and places on its eaſtern ſide, to whichſoever of the parties belonging, may freely be reſorted to, and uſed by both parties, in as ample a manner as any of the Atlantic ports or places of the United States, or any of the ports or places of his Majeſty in Great-Britain.

All goods an merchandize whoſe importation into his Majeſty's ſaid territories in America, ſhall not be entirely prohibited, may freely, for the purpoſes of commerce, be carried into the ſame in the manner aforeſaid, by the citizens of the United States, and ſuch goods and merchandize ſhall be ſubject to no higher or other duties than would be payable by his Majeſty's ſubjects on the importation of the ſame from Europe into the ſaid territories. And in like manner, all goods and merchandize whoſe importation into the United States ſhall not be wholly prohibited, may freely, for the purpoſes of commerce, be carried into the ſame, in the manner aforeſaid, by his Majeſty's ſubjects, and ſuch goods and merchandize ſhall be ſubject to no higher or other duties than would be payable by the citizens of the United States on the importation of the ſame in American veſſels into the Atlantic ports of the ſaid States. And all goods not prohibited to be exported from the ſaid territories, reſpectively, may in like manner be carried out of the ſame by the two parties reſpectively, paying duty as aforeſaid.

No duty of entry ſhall ever be levied by either party on peltries brought by land, or inland navigation into the ſaid territories reſpectively, nor ſhall the Indians paſſing or repaſſing with their own proper goods and effects of whatever nature, pay for the ſame any impoſt or duty whatever. But goods in bales, or other large packages unuſual among Indians ſhall not be conſidered as goods belonging *bona fide* to Indians.

No higher or other tolls or rates of ferriage than what are or ſhall be payable by natives, ſhall be demanded on either ſide; and no duties ſhall be payable on any goods which ſhall merely be carried over any of the portages or carrying places on either ſide; for the purpoſe of being immediately reimbarked and carried to ſome other place or places. But as by this ſtipulation it is only meant to ſecure to each party a free paſſage acroſs the portages on both ſides, it is agreed, that this exemption from duty ſhall extend only to ſuch goods as are carried in the uſual and direct road acroſs the portage, and are not attempted to be in any manner ſold or exchanged during their paſſage acroſs the ſame, and proper regulations may be eſtabliſhed to prevent the poſſibility of any frauds in this reſpect.

As this article is intended to render in a great degree the local advantages of each party common to both, and thereby to promote a diſpoſition favorable to friendſhip and good neighbourhood, it is agreed, that the reſpective governments will mutually promote this amicable intercourſe, by cauſing ſpeedy and impartial juſtice to be done, and neceſſary protection to be extended to all who may be concerned therein.

ART. IV. Whereas it is uncertain whether the river Miſſiſippi extends ſo far to the Northward as to be interſected by a line to be drawn due Weſt from the Lake of the Woods in the manner mentioned in the Treaty of Peace between his Majeſty and the United States, it is agreed, that meaſures ſhall be taken in concert between his Majeſty's government in America and the government of the United States for making a joint ſurvey of the ſaid river from one degree of latitude below the falls of St. Anthony, to the principal ſource or ſources of the ſaid river, and alſo of the parts adjacent thereto, and that if on the reſult of ſuch ſurvey, it ſhould appear that the ſaid river would not be interſected by ſuch a line as is above-mentioned, the two parties will thereupon proceed by amicable negociation to regulate the boundary line in that quarter, as well as all other points to be adjuſted between the ſaid parties, according to juſtice and mutual convenience, and in conformity to the intent of the ſaid Treaty.

ART. V. Whereas doubts have ariſen what river was truly intended under the name of the river St. Croix, mentioned in the ſaid treaty of peace, and forming a part of the boundary therein deſcribed, that queſtion ſhall be referred to the final deciſion of commiſſioners to be appointed in the following manner, viz.

One commiſſioner ſhall be named by his Majeſty, and one by the Preſident of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate thereof, and the ſaid two commiſſioners ſhall agree on the choice of a third; or if they cannot ſo agree, they ſhall each propoſe one perſon, and of the two names ſo propoſed, one ſhall be drawn by lot in the preſence of the two original commiſſioners. And the three commiſſioners ſo appointed, ſhall be ſworn impartially to examine and decide the ſaid queſtion according to ſuch evidence as ſhall reſpectively be laid before them on the part of the Britiſh government and of the United States. The ſaid commiſſioners ſhall meet at Halifax, and ſhall have power to adjourn to ſuch other place or places as they ſhall think fit. They ſhall have power to appoint a ſecretary, and to employ ſuch ſurveyors or other perſons as they ſhall judge neceſſary. The ſaid commiſſioners ſhall by a declaration under their hands and ſeals decide what river is the river St. Croix intended by the treaty. The ſaid declaration ſhall contain a deſcription of the ſaid river, and ſhall particularize the latitude and longitude of its mouth and of its ſource. Duplicates of this declaration and of the ſtatements of their accounts, and of the journal of their proceedings ſhall be delivered by them to the agent of his Majeſty and to the agent of the United States, who may be reſpectively appointed and authorized to manage the buſineſs on behalf of the reſpective governments. And both parties agree to conſider ſuch deciſion as final and concluſive, ſo as that the ſame ſhall never thereafter be called into queſtion, or made the ſubject of diſpute or difference between them.

ART. VI. Whereas it is alledged by divers Britiſh merchants and others his Majeſty's ſubjects, that debts to a conſiderable amount, which were *bona fide* contracted before the peace, ſtill remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States, and that by the operation of various lawful impediments ſince the peace, not only the full recovery of the ſaid debts has been delayed, but alſo the value and ſecurity thereof have been, in ſeveral inſtances, impaired and leſſened, ſo that by the ordinary courſe of judicial proceedings, the Britiſh creditors cannot now obtain, and actually have and receive full and adequate compenſation for the loſſes and damages which they have thereby ſuſtained: It is agreed, that in all ſuch caſes where full compenſation for ſuch loſſes and damages cannot for whatever reaſon be actually obtained, had and received by the ſaid creditors in the ordinary courſe of juſtice, the United States will make full and complete compenſation for the ſame to the ſaid creditors: But it is diſtinctly underſtood, that this proviſion is to extend to ſuch loſſes only as have been occaſioned by the lawful impediments aforeſaid, and is not to extend to loſſes occaſioned by ſuch inſolvency of the debtors, or other cauſes as would equally have operated to produce ſuch loſs, if the ſaid impediments had not exiſted, nor to ſuch loſſes or damages as have been occaſioned by the manifeſt delay or negligence, or willful omiſſion of the claimant.

For the purpoſe of aſcertaining the amount of any ſuch loſſes and damages, five commiſſioners ſhall be appointed, and authorized to meet and act in manner following, viz. Two of them ſhall be appointed by his Majeſty, two of them by the Preſident of the United States by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate thereof, and the fifth by the unanimous voice of the other four; and if they ſhould not agree in ſuch choice, then the commiſſioners named by the two parties ſhall reſpectively propoſe one perſon, and of the two names ſo propoſed, one ſhall be drawn by lot in the preſence of the four original commiſſioners. When the five commiſſioners thus appointed ſhall firſt meet, they ſhall, before they proceed to act reſpectively, take the following oath or affirmation, in the preſence of each other, which oath or affirmation being ſo taken and duly atteſted, ſhall be entered on the record of their proceedings, viz.—I, A. B. one of the commiſſioners appointed in purſuance of the 6th Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation between his Britannic Majeſty and the United States of America do ſolemnly ſwear, or affirm, that I will honeſtly, diligently, impartially, and carefully examine, and to the beſt of my judgment, according to juſtice and equity, decide all ſuch complaints, as under the ſaid article ſhall be preferred to the ſaid commiſſioners; and that I will forbear to act as a commiſſioner in any caſe in which I may be perſonally intereſted.

Three of the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall conſtitute a board, and ſhall have power to do any act appertaining to the ſaid commiſſion, provided that one of the commiſſioners named on each ſide, and the fifth commiſſioner ſhall be preſent, and all deciſions ſhall be made by the majority of the voices of the commiſſioners then preſent; 18 months from the day on which the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall form a board, and be ready to proceed to buſineſs, are aſſigned for receiving complaints, and applications; but they are nevertheleſs authoriſed in any particular caſes in which it ſhall appear to them to be reaſonable and juſt, to extend the ſaid term of eighteen months for any term not exceeding ſix months, after the expiration thereof. The ſaid commiſſioners ſhall firſt meet at Philadelphia, but they ſhall have power to adjourn from place to place as they ſhall ſee cauſe.

The ſaid commiſſioners in examining the complaints and applications ſo preferred to them, are empowered and required, in purſuance of the true intent and meaning of this article, to take into their conſideration all claims, whether of principal or intereſt, or balances of principal and intereſt, and to determine the ſame reſpectively, according to the merits of the ſeveral caſes, due regard being had to all the circumſtances thereof, and as equity and juſtice ſhall appear to them to require. And the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall have power to examine all ſuch

persons as shall come before them on oath or affirmation touching the premises; and also to receive in evidence according as they may think most consistent with equity and justice, all written depositions, or books, or papers, or copies, or extracts thereof, every such deposition, book, or paper, or copy, or extract being duly authenticated, either according to the legal forms now respectively existing in the two countries, or in such other manner as the said commissioners shall see cause to require or allow.

The award of the said commissioners or of any three of them as aforesaid, shall in all cases be final and conclusive, both as to the justice of the claim, and to the amount of the sum to be paid to the creditor or claimant: And the United States undertake to cause the sum so awarded to be paid in specie to such creditor or claimant, without deduction; and at such time or times, and at such place or places as shall be awarded by the said commissioners; and on condition of such releases or assignments to be given by the creditor or claimant, as by the said commissioners may be directed: Provided always, that no such payment shall be fixed by the said commissioners to take place sooner than twelve months from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

ART. VII. Whereas complaints have been made by divers merchants and others, citizens of the United States, that during the course of the war in which his majesty is now engaged, they have sustained considerable losses and damage, by reason of irregular or illegal captures or condemnations of their vessels and other property under colour of authority or commission from his majesty, and that from various circumstances belonging to the said cases, adequate compensation for the losses and damages so sustained cannot now be actually obtained, had and received by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; it is agreed, that in all such cases where adequate compensation cannot, for whatever reason, be now actually obtained, had and received by the said merchants and others in the ordinary course of justice, full and complete compensation for the same will be made by the British government to the said complainants. But it is distinctly understood that this provision is not to extend to such losses and damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimants.

That for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of any such losses and damages, five commissioners shall be appointed and authorized to act in London, exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the preceding article, and after having taken the same oath or affirmation *(mutatis mutandis)* the same term of eighteen months is also assigned for the reception of claims, and they are in like manner authorized to extend the same in particular cases. They shall receive testimony, books, papers and evidence in the same latitude, and exercise the like discretion and powers respecting that subject; and shall decide the claims in question according to the merits of the several cases, and to justice, equity, and the laws of nations. The award of the said commissioners, or any such three of them as aforesaid, shall, in all cases be final and conclusive, both as to the justice of the claim, and the amount of the sum to be paid to the claimant; and his Britannic Majesty undertakes to cause the same to be paid to such claimant in specie, without any deduction, at such place or places, and at such time or times as shall be awarded by the said commissioners, and on condition of such releases or assignments to be given by the claimants, as by the said commissioners may be directed.

And whereas certain merchants and others his Majesty's subjects complain that in the course of the war they have sustained loss and damage by reason of the capture of the vessels and merchandize taken within the limits and jurisdiction of the states and brought into the ports of the same, or taken by vessels originally armed in ports of the said states.

It is agreed that in all such cases where restitution shall not have been made agreeably to the tenor of the letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Hammond, dated at Philadelphia, Sept 5. 1793, a copy of which is annexed to this treaty; the complaints of the parties shall be and hereby are referred to the commissioners to be appointed by virtue of this article, who are hereby authorized and required to proceed in the like manner relative to these as to the other cases committed to them; and the United States undertake to pay to the complainants or claimants in specie, without deduction, the amount of such sums as shall be awarded to them respectively by the said commissioners, and at the times and places which in such awards shall be specified; and on conditions of such releases or assignments to be given by the claimants as in the said awards may be directed: And it is further agreed that not only the now existing cases of both descriptions but also all such as shall exist at the time of exchanging the ratifications of this treaty shall be considered as being within the provisions, intent and meaning of this article.

ART. VIII. It is further agreed, that the commissioners mentioned in this and in the two preceding articles shall be respectively paid in such manner as shall be agreed between the two parties; such agreement being to be settled at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. And all other expences attending the said commissions shall be defrayed jointly by the two parties, the same being previously ascertained and allowed by the majority of the commissioners. And in the case of death, sickness or necessary absence, the place of every such commissioner respectively shall be supplied in the same manner as such commissioner was first appointed, and the new commissioners shall take the same oath or affirmation and do the same duties.

ART. IX. It is agreed that British subjects who now hold lands in the territories of the United States and American citizens who now hold lands in the dominions of his Majesty shall continue to hold them according to the nature and tenure of their respective estates and titles therein; and may grant, sell or devise the same to whom they please, in like manner as if they were natives; and that neither they nor their heirs or assigns shall so far as may respect the said lands and the legal remedies incident thereto, be regarded as aliens.

ART. X. Neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation to individuals of the other, nor shares nor monies which they may have in the public funds, or in the public or private banks shall ever in any event of war or national differences be sequestered or confiscated, it being unjust and impolitic that debts and engagements contracted and made by individuals having confidence in each other and in their respective governments should ever be destroyed or impaired by national authority on account of national differences and discontents.

ART. XI. It is agreed between his Majesty and the United States of America that there shall be a reciprocal and entirely perfect liberty of navigation and commerce between their respective people, in the manner, under the limitations and on the conditions specified in the following articles.

ART. XII. His Majesty consents that it shall and may be lawful during the time herein after limited for the citizens of the United States to carry to any of his Majesty's islands and ports in the West-Indies from the United States in their own vessels, not being above the burthen of 70 tons, any goods or merchandizes being of growth, manufacture or produce of the said States, which it is or may be lawful to carry to the said Islands or Ports from the said States in British vessels, and that the said American vessels shall be subject there to no other or higher tonnage duties or charges than shall be payable by British vessels in the ports of the United States; and that the cargoes of the said American vessels shall be subject there to no other or higher duties or charges than shall be payable on the like articles if imported there from the said States in British vessels.

And his Majesty also consents that it shall be lawful for the said American citizens to purchase, load and carry away in their said vessels to the United States from the said Islands and Ports all such articles being of the growth, manufacture or produce of the said Islands as may now by law be carried from thence to the said States in British vessels and subject only to the same duties and charges on exportation to which British vessels and their cargoes are or shall be subject in similar circumstances.

Provided always that the said American vessels do carry and land their cargoes in the United States only, it being expressly agreed and declared that during the continuance of this article, the United States will prohibit and restrain the carrying any molasses, sugar, coffee, cocoa or cotton in American vessels, either from his Majesty's Islands or from the United States to any part of the world except the United States, reasonable sea stores excepted. Provided also, that it shall and may be lawful, during the same period, for British vessels to import from the said Islands into the United States and to export from the United States to the said Islands, all articles whatever being of the growth, produce or manufacture of the said Islands, or of the United States respectively, which now may, by the laws of the said States, be so imported and exported. And that the cargoes of the said British vessel shall be subject to no other or higher duties or charges, than shall be payable on the same articles if so imported or exported in American vessels.

It is agreed that this article and every matter and thing therein contained shall continue to be in force during the continuance of the war in which his Majesty is now engaged; and also for two years from and after the day of the signature of the preliminary or other articles of peace by which the same may be terminated.

And it is further agreed, that at the expiration of the said term, the two contracting parties will endeavour further to regulate their commerce in this respect according to the situation in which his Majesty may then find himself with respect to the West Indies, and with a view to such arrangements as may best conduce to the mutual advantage and extension of commerce. And the said parties will then also renew their discussions, and endeavour to agree, whether in any and what cases, neutral vessels shall protect enemy's property; and in what cases provisions and other articles, not generally contraband, may become such. But in the mean time their conduct towards each other in these respects, shall be regulated by the articles herein after inserted on those subjects.

ART. XIII. *His Majesty consents that the vessels belonging to the citizens of the U. S. of America shall be admitted and hospitably received in all the sea-ports and harbours of the British territories in the East-Indies. And that the Citizens of the said United States may freely carry on a trade between the said territories and the said United States in all articles of which the importation or exportation respectively to or from the said Territories, shall not be entirely prohibited. Provided only, that it shall not be lawful for them in any time of war between the British Government and any other Power or State whatever, to export from the said Territories, without the special permission of the British Government there, any Military Stores or Naval Stores or Rice. The citizens of the United States shall pay for their vessels when admitted into the said ports no other or higher tonnage duty than shall be payable on British vessels when admitted into the ports of the United States. And they shall pay no other or higher duties or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels, than shall be payable on the same articles when imported or exported in British vessels. But it is expressly agreed, that the vessels of the United States shall not carry any of the articles exported by them from the said British territories to any port or place except to some port or place in America, where the same shall be unladen, and such regulations shall be adopted by both parties, as shall from time to time be found necessary to enforce the due and faithful observance of this stipulation. It is also understood that the permission granted by this article is not to extend to allow the vessels of the United States to carry on any part of the coasting trade of the said British territories; but vessels going with their original cargoes, or part thereof, from one port of discharge to another, are not to be considered as carrying on the coasting trade. Neither is this article to be construed to allow the citizens of the said States to settle or reside within the said territories, or to go into the interior parts thereof, without the permission of the British Government established there; and if any transgression should be attempted against the regulations of the British Government in this respect, the observance of the same shall and may be enforced against the citizens of America in the same manner as against British subjects or others transgressing the same rule. And the citizens of the United States whenever they arrive in any port or harbour in the said territories, or if they should be permitted in manner aforesaid, to go to any other place therein, shall always be subject to the laws, government and jurisdiction of what nature established in such harbour, port or place, according as the same may be: The citizens of the United States, may also touch for refreshment at the island of St. Helena, but subject to all respects to such regulations as the British government may from time to time establish there.*

ART. XIV. *There shall be between all the dominions of his Majesty in Europe and the territories of the U. States a reciprocal and perfect liberty of commerce and navigation. The people and inhabitants of the two countries respectively shall have liberty freely and securely and without hindrance and molestation to come with their ships and cargoes to the lands, countries, cities, ports, places and rivers within the dominions and territories aforesaid, to enter into the same, to resort there and to remain and reside there, without any limitation of time: Also to hire and possess houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce, and generally the merchants and traders on each side shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce; but subject always as to what respects this article to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.*

ART. XV. *It is agreed that no other or higher duties shall be paid by the ships or merchandize of the one party in the ports of the other, than such as are paid by the like vessels or merchandize of all other nations. Nor shall any other or higher duty be imposed in one country on the importation of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the other than are or shall be payable on the importation of the like articles being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles to or from the territories of the two parties respectively, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.*

But the British government reserves to itself the right of imposing on American vessels entering into the British ports in Europe a tonnage duty equal to that which shall be payable by British vessels in the ports of America: And also such duty as may be adequate to countervail the difference of duty now payable on the importation of European and Asiatic goods when imported into the United States in British or in American vessels.

The two parties agree to treat for the more exact equalization of the duties on the respective navigation of their subjects and people in such manner as may be most beneficial to the two countries. The arrangements for this purpose shall be made at the same time with those mentioned at the conclusion of the 12th article of this treaty, and are to be considered as a part thereof. In the interval it is agreed, that the United States will not impose any new or additional tonnage duties on British vessels, nor increase the now subsisting difference between the duties payable on the importation of any articles in British or in American vessels.

ART. XVI. It shall be free for the two contracting parties, respectively to appoint consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories aforesaid, and the said consuls shall enjoy those liberties and rights which belong to them by reason of their function. But before any consul shall act as such he shall be in the usual forms approved and admitted by the party to whom he is sent; and it is hereby declared to be lawful and proper, that in case of illegal or improper conduct towards the laws or government a consul may either be punished according to law, if the laws will reach the case nor be dismissed, or even sent back, the offended government assigning to the other their reasons for the same.

Either of the parties may except from the residence of consuls such particular places as such party shall judge proper to be so excepted.

ART. XVII. It is agreed, that in all cases where vessels shall be captured or detained on just suspicion of having on board enemy's property, or of carrying to the enemy any of the articles which are contraband of war; the said vessel shall be brought to the nearest or most convenient port; and if any property of an enemy should be found on board such vessel, that part only which belongs to the enemy shall be made prize, and the vessel shall be at liberty to proceed with the remainder without any impediment. And it is agreed, that all proper measures shall be taken to prevent delay in deciding the cases of ships or cargoes so brought in for adjudication; and in the payment or recovery of any indemnification adjudged or agreed to be paid to the masters or owners of such ships.

ART. XVIII. In order to regulate what is in future to be deemed contraband of war, it is agreed, that under the said denomination shall be comprised all arms and implements serving for the purposes of war, by land or sea, such as cannon, muskets, mortars, petards, bombs, grenadoes, carcasses, saucisses, carriages for cannon, musket rests, bandoliers, gun powder, match, salt-petre, balls, pikes, swords, head pieces, cuirasses, halberts, lances, javelins, horse furniture, holsters, belts, and generally all other implements of war; as also timber for ship building, tar or rozin, copper in sheets, sails, hemp and cordage, and generally whatever may serve directly to the equipment of vessels, unwrought iron and fir planks only excepted; and all the above articles are hereby declared to be just objects of confiscation, whenever they are attempted to be carried to an enemy.

And whereas the difficulty of agreeing on the precise cases in which alone provisions and other articles not generally contraband may be regarded as such, renders it expedient to provide against the inconveniences and misunderstandings which might thence arise: It is further agreed, that whenever any such articles so becoming contraband according to the existing laws of Nations, shall for that reason be seized, the same shall not be confiscated, but the owners thereof shall be speedily and completely indemnified; and the captors, or in their default the government under whose authority they act, shall pay to the masters or owners of such vessels the full value of all articles, with a reasonable mercantile profit thereon, together with the freight, and also the demurrage incident to such detention.

And whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy, without knowing that the same is either besieged, blockaded or invested; it is agreed, that every vessel so circumstanced may be turned away from such port or place, but she shall not be detained nor her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated, unless after notice she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she may think proper: nor shall any vessel or goods of either party, that may have entered into such port or place, before the same was besieged, blockaded or invested by the other, and be found therein after the reduction or surrender of such place, be liable to confiscation, but shall be restored to the owners or proprietors thereof.

ART. XIX. And that more abundant care be taken for the security of the respective subjects and citizens of the contracting parties, and to prevent their suffering injuries by the men of war, or privateers of either party, all commanders of ships of war and privateers and all others the said subjects and citizens shall forbear doing any damage to those of the other party, or committing any outrage against them, and if they act to the contrary, they shall be punished, and shall also be bound in their persons and estates to make satisfaction and reparation for all damages, and the interest thereof, of whatever nature the said damages may be.

For this cause all commanders of privateers before they receive their commissions shall hereafter be obliged to give before a competent Judge, sufficient security by at least two responsible sureties, who have no interest in the said privateer, each of whom, together with the said commander, shall be jointly and severally bound in the sum of fifteen hundred pounds sterling, or if such ships be provided with above one hundred and fifty seamen or soldiers, in the sum of three thousand pounds sterling, to satisfy all damages and injuries, which the said privateer or her officers or men, or any of them may do or commit during their cruise, contrary to the tenor of this treaty, or to the laws and instructions for regulating their conduct; and further that in all cases of aggressions the said commissions shall be revoked and annulled.

It is also agreed that whenever a judge of a court of admiralty of either of the parties, shall pronounce sentence against any vessel or goods or property belonging to the subjects or citizens of the other party a formal and duly authenticated copy of all the proceedings in the cause, and of the said sentence, shall if required be delivered to the commander of the said vessel, without the smallest delay, he paying all legal fees and demands for the same.

ART. XX. *It is further agreed that both the said contracting parties, shall not only refuse to receive any pirates into any of their ports, havens, or towns, or permit any of their inhabitants to receive, protect, harbour, conceal or assist them in any manner, but will bring to condign punishment all such inhabitants as shall be guilty of such acts or offences.*

And all their ships with the goods or merchandizes taken by them and brought into the port of either of the said parties, shall be seized as far as they can be discovered and shall be restored to the owners or their factors or agents duly deputed and authorized in writing by them, (proper evidence being first given in the court of Admiralty for proving the property) even in case such effects should have passed into other hands by sale, if it be proved that the buyers knew or had grounds for to believe, or suspect that they had been piratically taken.

ART. XXI. *It is likewise agreed, that the subjects and citizens of the two nations, shall not do any acts of hostility or violence against each other, nor accept commissions or instructions so to act from any foreign prince or state, enemies to the other party; nor shall the enemies of one of the parties be permitted to invite, or endeavour to enlist in their military service any of the subjects or citizens of the other party; and the laws against all such offences and aggressions shall be punctually executed. And if any subject or citizen of the said parties respectively shall accept any foreign commission, or letters of marque, for arming any vessel to act as a privateer against the other party, and be taken by the other party, it is hereby declared to be lawful for the said party to treat and punish the said subject or citizen, having such commission or letters of marque, as a pirate.*

ART. XXII. It is expressly stipulated that neither of the said contracting parties will order or authorize any acts of reprizal against the other, on complaints of injuries or damages, until the said party shall first have presented to the other a statement thereof, verified by competent proof and evidence, and demanding justice and satisfaction, and the same shall either have been refused or unreasonably delayed.

ART. XXIII. The ships of war of each of the contracting parties, shall at all times, be hospitably received in the ports of the other, their officers and crews paying due respect to the laws and government of the country. The officers shall be treated with that respect which is due to the commissions which they bear, and if any insult should be offered to them by any of the inhabitants, all offenders in this respect shall be punished as disturbers of the peace and amity between the two countries. And his majesty consents that in case an American vessel, should by stress of weather, danger from enemies or other misfortunes be reduced to the necessity of seeking shelter in any of his majesty's ports, into which such vessel could not in ordinary cases claim to be admitted, she shall on manifesting that necessity to the satisfaction of the government of the place, be hospitably received and permitted to refit and to purchase at the market price such necessaries, as she may stand in need of, conformably to such orders and regulations as the government of the place, having respect to the circumstances of each case shall prescribe. She shall not be allowed to break bulk or unload her cargo unless the same shall be bona fide necessary to her being refitted. Nor shall be permitted to sell any part of her cargo, unless so much only as may be necessary to defray her expences and then not without the express permission of the government of the place. Nor shall she be obliged to pay any duties whatever except only on such articles as she may be permitted to sell for the purpose aforesaid.

ART. XXIV. It shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers (not being subjects or citizens of either of the said parties) who have commissions from any other Prince or State in enmity with either nation, to arm their ships in the ports of either of the said parties, nor to sell what they have taken nor in any other manner to exchange the same; nor shall they be allowed to purchase more provisions than shall be necessary for their going to the nearest port of that Prince or State from whom they obtained their commissions.

ART. XXV. It shall be lawful for the ships of war and privateers belonging to the said parties respectively, to carry whithersoever they please the ships and goods taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any fee to the officers of the admiralty, or to any judges whatever; nor shall the said prizes when they arrive at, and enter the ports of the said parties be detained or seized, neither shall the searchers or other officers of those places visit such prizes, (except for the purpose of preventing the carrying of any part of the cargo thereof on shore in any manner contrary to the established laws of revenue, navigation, or commerce) nor shall such officers take cognizance of the validity of such prizes; but they shall be at liberty to hoist sail, and depart as speedily as may be, and carry their said prizes to the place mentioned in their commissions or patents, which the commanders of the said ships of war or privateers shall be obliged to shew. No shelter or refuge shall be given in their ports to such as have made a prize upon the subjects or citizens of either of the said parties; but if forced by stress of weather, or the danger of the sea, to enter therein, particular care shall be taken to hasten their departure, and to cause them to retire as soon as possible. Nothing in this treaty contained shall however be construed or operate contrary to former and existing public treaties with other Sovereigns or States. But the two parties agree, that while they continue in amity neither of them will in future make any treaty that shall be inconsistent with this or the preceding article.

Neither of the said parties shall permit the ships or goods belonging to the subjects or citizens of the other to be taken within cannon shot of the coast, nor in any of the bays, ports or rivers of their territories by ships of war, or others having commission from any Prince, Republic, or State whatever. But in case it should so happen, the party whose territorial rights shall thus have been violated, shall use his utmost endeavours to obtain from the offending party, full and ample satisfaction for the vessel or vessels so taken, whether the same be vessels of war or merchant vessels.

ART. XXVI. If at any time a rupture should take place (which God forbid) between his Majesty and the United States, the merchants and others of each of the two nations residing in the dominions of the other shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their trade, so long as they behave peaceably and commit no offence against the laws; and in case their conduct should render them suspected and the respective governments should think proper to order them to remove, the term of twelve months from the publication of the order shall be allowed them for that purpose, to remove with their families, effects and property, but this favor shall not be extended to those who shall act contrary to the established laws, and for greater certainty, it is declared that such rupture shall not be deemed to exist while negociations for accommodating differences shall be depending, nor until the respective ambassadors or ministers, if such there shall be, shall be recalled, or sent home on account of such differences, and not on account of personal misconduct, according to the nature and degrees of which both parties retain their rights, either to request the recall, or immediately to send home the ambassador or minister of the other; and that without prejudice to their mutual friendship and good understanding.

ART. XXVII. It is further agreed that his Majesty and the United States on mutual requisitions, by them respectively, or by their respective ministers or officers authorized to make the same, will deliver up to justice all persons, who being charged with murder and forgery, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall seek an asylum within any of the countries of the other, provided that this shall only be done on such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place, where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the offence had there been committed. The expence of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by those who make the requisition and receive the fugitive.

ART. XXVIII. It is agreed, that the first ten articles of this treaty shall be permanent, and that the subsequent articles, except the twelfth, shall be limited in their duration to twelve years, to be computed from the day on which the ratifications of this treaty shall be exchanged, but subject to this condition—That whereas the said twelfth article will expire by the limitation therein contained, at the end of the two years from the signing the preliminary or other articles of peace, which shall terminate the present war in which his majesty is engaged, it is agreed, that proper measures shall by concert be taken for bringing the subject of that article into amicable treaty and discussion, so early before the expiration of the said term, as that new arrangements on that head, may by that time be perfected and ready to take place. But if it should unfortunately happen, that his majesty and the United States should not be able to agree on such new arrangements, in that case all the articles of this treaty, except the first ten shall then cease and expire together.

LASTLY. This treaty, when the same shall have been ratified by his Majesty and the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on his Majesty and on the said States, and shall be by them respectively executed and observed with punctuality and the most sincere regard to good faith; and whereas it will be expedient, in order the better to facilitate intercourse and obviate difficulties, that other articles be proposed and added to this treaty, which articles from want of time and other circumstances, cannot now be perfected—it is agreed, that the said parties will, from time to time, readily treat of and concerning such articles, and will sincerely endeavor to form them, as that they may conduce to mutual convenience, and tend to promote mutual satisfaction and friendship; and that the said articles, after having been duly ratified, shall be added to, and make a part of this treaty. In faith whereof, we, the undersigned, ministers plenipotentiary of his Majesty the king of Great Britain and the United States of America, have signed this present treaty, and have caused to be affixed thereto the seal of our arms.

Done at London, this nineteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

GRENVILLE. (SEAL.)
JOHN JAY. (SEAL.)

CONDITIONAL RATIFICATION on the part of the United States, in Senate, June 24, 1795.

Resolved, That the Senate do consent to, and advise the President of the United States to ratify the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, concluded at London the 19th November, 1794, on condition that there be added to the said treaty, an article whereby it shall be agreed to suspend the operation of so much of the 12th article, as respects the trade, which his said Majesty thereby consents may be carried on between the United States and his Islands in the West-Indies, in the manner, and on the terms and conditions therein specified.

And the Senate recommend to the President to proceed without delay to further friendly negociations with his Majesty on the subject of the said trade, and of the terms and conditions in question.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1793.

SIR.

I am honoured with your's of August 30. Mine of the 7th of that month assured you that measures were taken for excluding from all further asylum in our ports vessels armed in them to cruize on nations with which we are at peace, and for the restoration of the prizes the Lovely Lass, Prince William Henry, and the Jane of Dublin; and that should the measures for restitution fail in their effect, the President considered it as incumbent on the United States to make compensation for the vessels.

We are bound by our Treaties with three of the belligerent nations, by all the means in our power to protect and defend their vessels and effects in our ports, or waters, or on the seas near our shores, and to recover and restore the same to the right owners when taken from them. If all the means in our power are used, and fail in their effect, we are not bound by our Treaties with those nations to make compensation.

Though we have no similar Treaty with Great Britain, it was the opinion of the President, that we should use towards that nation the same rule, which, under this article, was to govern us with the other nations; and even to extend it to captures made on the high seas, and brought into our ports; if done by vessels which had been armed within them.

Having, for particular reasons, forbore to use all the means in our power for the restitution of the three vessels mentioned in my letter of August 7th, the President thought it incumbent on the United States to make compensation for them: And though nothing was said in that letter of other vessels taken under like circumstances and brought in after the 5th of June, and before the date of that letter, yet when the same forbearance had taken place it was and is his opinion, that compensation would be equally due.

As to prizes made under the same circumstances, and brought in after the date of that letter the President determined, that all the means in our power should be used for their restitution. If these fail, as we should not be bound by our treaties to make compensation to the other powers in the analogous case, he did not mean to to give an opinion that it ought to be done to Great Britain. But still if any cases shall arise subsequent to that date, the circumstances of which shall place them on similar ground with those before it, the President would think compensation equally incumbent on the United States.

Instructions are given to the governors of the different states to use all the means in their power for restoring prizes of this last description found within their ports. Though they will of course take measures to be informed of them, and the general government has given them the aid of the custom-house officers for this purpose, yet you will be sensible of the importance of multiplying the channels of their information as far as shall depend on yourself, or any person under your direction, in order that the governors may use the means in their power for making restitution.

Without knowledge of the capture they cannot restore it. It will always be best to give the notice to them directly; but any information which you shall be pleased to send to me also at any time, shall be forwarded to them as quickly as distance will permit.

Hence you will perceive Sir, that the President contemplates restitution or compensation in the cases before the 7th August; and after that date, restitution if it can be effected by any means in our power. And that it will be important that you should substantiate the fact, that such prizes are in our ports or waters.

Your list of the privateers illicitly armed in our ports is, I believe, correct.

With respect to losses by detention, waste, spoliation sustained by vessels taken as before-mentioned between the dates of June 5th, and August 7th, it is proposed as a provisional measure, that the collector of the customs of the district, and the British consul, or any other person you please, shall appoint persons to establish the value of the vessel and cargo, at the time of her capture and of her arrival in the port into which she is brought, according to their value in that port. If this shall be agreeable to you, and you will be pleased to signify it to me, with the names of the prizes understood to be of this description: instructions will be given accordingly to the collector of the customs where the respective vessels are.

I have the honor to be, &c

(Signed) THOMAS JEFFERSON.

GEO. HAMMOND, Esq.

HALIFAX, JUNE 9.

Yesterday noon arrived the brig Prince Edward, Captain Fullerton, in 7 weeks from Lisbon. Captain Fullerton has favored us with a particular account of Admiral Hotham's engagement with the French fleet on the 14th of March, exactly similar to Admiral Hotham's letter on that pleasing event:—But in addition to this, he has given us the following, still more interesting intelligence:

ANOTHER ACTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

LISBON, April 10.

This day the pleasing news arrived from the streights (and may be depended on) that Admiral Hotham, has, since the action of the 14th ult. sunk four French ships of the line, and taken six. The Sans Culotte of 110 guns, the French Admiral's ship, put into Genoa after the first engagement, and the Beenheim and Bombay Castle, were sent in to demand her being giving up, for firing red-hot shot in the action, contrary to the rules of war; and there was no doubt but the Genoese would comply with Admiral Hotham's demand. A French ship of 74 guns, the only one remaining of this fleet put into Villa Franca, and it is generally supposed the English have got her likewise. This intelligence was brought by a vessel from Genoa to Barcelona, who saw the Sans Culotte there. Every soul, it is said, perished on board the 4 ships that were sunk. Admiral Hotham was seen at anchor in the Gulph of Spizzia, about the 24th ult. with eleven ships of the line, and his prizes. Admiral Hotham wished to land at Genoa 500 of his French prisoners, but was refused.

In addition to the above, Captain Fullerton informs, that the French army in Catalonia were very sickly; and that the Spaniards, recovering from that stupor which had so long checked every spirited operation, had at length exerted themselves so successively against the French, as effectually to give a check to their proceedings in that Province, and to shew that they had not altogether degenerated from the spirit of their ancestors.

This morning arrived the schooner Camilla, Captain Rowe, from Lisbon. The Camilla left Lisbon 4 days after the Prince Edward. Capt. Rowe confirms the intelligence brought by Captain Fullerton—says it was universally believed at Lisbon, and that the British Consul informed him just before his departure, that he had no doubt of its authenticity.

NEW YORK, June 25.

We are favoured with some late papers by Capt. Masters, and stopped the press to give a Place to the following, from the Belfast "Northern Star," of May 4:—

"The unfortunate Mr. Jackson, we understand was to have been executed with great pomp and solemnity, in front of the parliament house in College green. He departed just in the critical moment, for he lived until sentence was pronounced, and died the moment after, the dead body would have been hanged, drawn and quartered. It is generally understood, that his death was occasioned by a draught of laudanum, which he had taken previous to his arrival in court. He was perceived to be indisposed from the moment he was put to the bar. He asked the court for a glass of warter, and shortly after during the attorney general's reply to Mr. Corran, he arose, gave a significant smile, waved his hand, and in sitting down he fell off the chair, and expired a few minutes after without a groan."

"We are sorry to learn, that very disagreeable disturbances prevail in the county of Leitrim, for which place large detachments of the army have marched. No accurate account of this business has yet come to our hand and we decline publishing the account given in the court papers, as no reliance is to be placed on them."

"Anonymous letters of a most malignant tendency, have been sent thro' the medium of the post office, to several priests and other Catholics in the baronies of Ards and Lecale, in the county of Down: These letters might have done much mischief 12 or 18 months since—but the people have opened their eyes, and understand others too well, to be imposed on by such a low artifice."

Capt.——,from Guadaloupe yesterday, informs, that 16 vessels of war, with the Concorde, sailed about three weeks before him to intercept the British homeward bound West-India fleet—and that provisions were more plenty and cheaper at Point-a-Petre, than at New-York.

Yesterday evening arrived here the American Hero, Captain Macey, of Hudson,—44 days from Newry, Ireland, with 479 passengers—got out only one day previous to the Proclamation for preventing artizans and manufactures from Emigrating. Every thing was quiet when they sailed; and no account of a second engagement in the Mediterranean.—The Irish papers are as late as the 9th May.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his Correspondent in Elizabeth-Town, dated April 18, 1795.

"The Treaty has been very unlucky in not having reached you before the seventh of March. Four different copies of it were sent out by Mr. Jay and Lord Greenville, three of which went by different vessels.

The picture you draw of the happy state of public affairs in your country is truly interesting and grateful. What a contrast to the different states of Europe!—Whilst you are at peace, they are involved in all the horrors of war; whilst you have plenty, and your poor (if they can be called so) have bread and work, here the lowest class of the people are literally starving. All through the country bread is scarce and dear. The poor are every where rising, in defiance of the law, and the military, to reduce the price of the provisions, and to raise the price of labor. Property is arming against numbers; but in vain, for on some late occasions the soldiers united with the populace to compel farmers and millers to part with their grain and flour at reduced prices. If the war should continue longer than the present campaign, it does not require the spirit of prophecy to tell in what these commotions will end,—though whether peace or war, the event must be disastrous to the present government of this country. Their prospects at this time must be particularly gloomy. The French have concluded a peace with Prussia, and yesterday the treaty was published; but a secret article has not yet appeared, which (as I this day had it from a French Captain, who received it from his Correspondent at Basle) expressly stipulates that the French will guarantee Hanover to Prussia, in subjugation of which they are to be assisted by 12,000 Prussian Horse.

"Private letters from Basle likewise state, that the treaty with the Emperor is considerably advanced, and it is every day looked for at Paris. Negociations are also now carrying on between France and Spain, the result of which will be exceedingly unfavourable to Great-Britain, who, notwithstanding all the allies with whom she set out, will be obliged to support the contest alone. She is, and will remain for some time, the mistress of the sea. The French will not probably again contend directly on this element: they will it is generally thought, attack her in the East and West-Indies, and thus embarrass her revenue. Here they probably will be successful, from the superiority of their land forces in number and spirit.

I find it is very gratifying to every American in this metropolis, to perceive the good disposition of this country to be in amity with their country. The government, I believe, are sincerely disposed to remove every ground of dissatisfaction between you. They appear, as far as I can learn, to facilitate by every means in their power the settlement of the business, on which an American agent is now in this city; and although delays which they cannot prevent must unavoidably take place yet I think you will have no reason to complain of the final adjustment of the business.

"They are not much pleased with the general and encreasing spirit of emigration to America, which pervades this country; and I believe that they would prevent it as much as they could, consistent with law.—An order of Council has, it seems, lately been issued, inhibiting the custom house officers from suffering any American vessel to clear out for the United States, until the Captain of the same shall have made oath, that he neither has, nor intends taking on board any British subjects as passengers for America. An intelligent gentleman of this city mentioned to me a few days ago, that this order was thought to be in consequence of a plan of about 2000 manufacturers from Birmingham to emigrate to the United States, and there to commence business.

"The papers and general correspondence will inform you of the raised price of things here. Sterling money goes about as far here as I am informed your currency does with you. Bread has risen one third since the war. Beef is from 6d. to 10d. sterling per pound. Mutton 5d. and 6d. A good pair of fowls 8 and 9 shillings; nothing is cheap but humane beings. Coffee 3 and 4 shillings per pound. Hyson tea from 8 to 14 shillings per pound.

From the Aurora.

The following are the Members of Senate who voted against the Ratification of the Treaty with Britain.

Langdon, from	New-Hampshire
Robinson,	Vermont
Burr,	New-York
Brown,	Kentucky
Maton, }	Virginia
Tazewell, }	
Bloodworth, }	North-Carolina
Martin, }	
Butler,	South-Carolina
Jackson,	Georgia

The following States were consequently divided on the question.

New-Hampshire,
Vermont,
New-York,
Kentucky,
South-Carolina, and
Georgia.

The following States voted unanimously in its favor.

Massachusetts, Population	475,327
Rhode Island,	68,825
Connecticut,	237,946
New-Jersey,	184,139
Pennsylvania,	434,373
Delaware,	59,094
Maryland,	319,728
Total of population for Treaty,	1,779,432

The following States voted unanimously against the ratification.

North-Carolina, Population	393,751
Virginia,	747,610
Total of population against the Treaty,	1,141,361

Upon this it is obvious that the remote representatives *of a majority only* of the people have by adopting secrecy in their proceedings, passed an act more binding than the constitution, and more influential than any law. Such is the effect of the glorious system of checks and ballances.

We hear, the Ratification of the treaty with Great-Britain has had so violent an effect upon a certain printer of this city as to have *turned his brains*—we are in hopes they are now *right*.

RICHMOND, JULY 8.

In order to lay before our Readers, an Authentic Copy of the Commercial Treaty between the United States and Great-Britain; we are obliged to omit a number of advertisements, and several articles of intelligence, prepared for this day's paper.

VIRGINIA.

In the High Court of Chancery, May 23d 1795.

BETWEEN

DAVIDSON JOHN HARLOW and SARAH HARLOW Pltfs.

AND

JOHN COGWELL, or CAUKWELL, and SUSANNA his wife, and ANDREW DUNSCOMB Defts.

THE defendents JOHN COGWELL, or CAUKWELL, and SUSANNA his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country, on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsil, *it is Ordered*, that the said defendents do appear here, on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some Newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

(A Copy) Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

NOTICE.

ALL those whose public claims were assisted by, or remain in the hands of Major JOHN PRYOR, are requested to apply to JULIUS B. DANDRIDGE at Richmond for satisfaction.

FOR SALE,

OR A LEASE FOR LIFE,

TWO PLANTATIONS,

ONE of which is in the County of King and Queen, near old Pohoroan church; the other is well known by the name of New Bottle, in Gloucester County, a little below Capahosick ferry, immediately on York River. It abounds with plenty of fish, oysters, and wild fowl in their season. For particulars, apply to BENJAMIN DARNEY, Esq. of King and Queen, who is empowered to dispose of the same.

WILLIAM FINNIE.

JULY 3, 1795. (2w)

I wish to Sell about Two Thousand Acres of Valuable

LAND,

LYING in Charlotte county, on the waters of Little Roanoke. My price per acre, ten shillings; there are adjoining about 200 acres of old fields, which shall be given in gratis; if more agreeable to the purchaser he may take it by survey (at his expence) at 6/8 per acre for the whole.—Long credit may be had on payment of interest after the expiration of one year.

Also for Sale, Several High Blooded

MARES AND COLTS,

Among them a Jolly Roger mare from a Fearnought, with a Bell-Air colt by her side; a full sister to the same mare and a Bell-Air colt; both mares warranted in foal again by Bell-Air, or the price of the season shall be refunded;—A three year old Wildair mare, a Medley mare two years old, and a yearling Shark colt, all large and likely, and from the first mentioned mare, which is the dam of Mr. *Edmund Ruffin's* horse Paymaster. My price for each of the mares with her colt £. 85; for the Wildair £. 60; for the Medley £. 70; and for the Shark colt £. 80. Those disposed to purchase will be pleased to give me early notice.

GEORGE RUFFIN.

Prince George, July 1, 1795. (2w)

FOR SALE,

A FEW CASKS OF BEST

London Porter,

Containing six and an half to seven dozen each, Imported in the ship NELLY & KITTY, Capt. CHURCH, from London. Apply to

WILLIAM WISEHAM.

Richmond, July 7, 1795.

PATOWMAC COMPANY.

☞ THE Stockholders in the Patowmac Company are requested to attend their annual Meeting at the house of the widow SUTER, in George Town, on the third day of August next. Matters of great consequence to the Company will be proposed, particularly a plan for enlarging the capital, for the purpose of finishing the work, and opening the navigation of Shenandoah river—it is therefore hoped the members will be particular in attending.

By order of the Directors.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

Alexandria, June 26, 1795.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly, for a Law to pass, to oblige the owners of mills on the Southanna River, to make openings or slopes, at the said mills, sufficient for the passage of fish.

Hanover, June 16, 1795.

THERE will be a PETITION presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia for the sale of a tract of land, lying in the County of Gloucester, which was the property of the late Philip Lee, of the County of Westmoreland.

JULY 3, 1795. (tw)

WAS committed to the jail of this County, on the 21st May, a negro man who calls himself TOM, and says he belongs to a Mr. Jeremiah Stephens, near the Blue Ridge. He is about 5 feet 2 inches high, slender made, and of a black complexion, and I suppose he is about 21 years of age. His owner is desired to pay charges, and take him away.

HAYNES WHITFIELD, Jailor.

Elizabeth City County, June 30, 1795 (4)

WHITAKER SHADFORTH,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKER,

HAS removed from the Shop near the Capital, to one on the main street, painted Chequer'd fashion, and adjoining Mr. Wm. Galt's store, where he again respectfully presents his services to the public, in the WATCH and CLOCK repairing business—Repeating, Horizontal, Stop, Plain Watches and Clocks repaired, and warranted to perform well, as usual.

A large assortment of WATCH MATERIALS, and a few NEW WATCHES daily expected.

By long practice and experience in the above business, both in Europe and America, he flatters himself with a hope to merit the approbation of all that will please to entrust him with their commands.

Richmond, June 20, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

The 14th day of August next, on the premises, pursuant to a Decree of Goochland County Court,

A CERTAIN TRACT OR PARCEL OF

L A N D,

CONTAINING two hundred acres, more or less, lying in the County of Goochland, on the Little Byrd Creek, or so much thereof as shall satisfy the aforesaid decree: Which said land was made over in a certain Indenture of Mortgage unto Wilm. Mathe and Stephen Grainge, Executors of Edward Mathews, dec'd. of the one part, and William Mathews of the other part; the equity and right to redeem which was foreclosed by a decree of the said Court, pronounced the third Monday in March 1795, and a sale thereof directed to be made by us, or any three of us as Commissioners.

GEORGE RICHARDSON,
JOHN HOPKINS,
STEPHEN SAMPSON,
JOHN WARE, AND
GEORGE HOLEMAN,
} COMMISSIONERS.

Goochland, June 25, 1795. (2w)

To be leased for a Term of Years, together, or separately,

THE House, Lands and Mill of WHITEHOUSE, about three and a half miles from Richmond, on the high road to Williamsburg.—The house contains nine rooms, coach-house, stables for 16 horses, an ice-house, which can be filled from a dam or stream lying immediately below it, with a garden of two, and a half acres in full culture, with fruit trees of the best quality in full bearing; the standing furniture, bedsteads, tables, and mirrors, chairs, &c. may be rented with the house. The mill has two good streams, believed sufficient to supply water in the driest season, in a good situation for toll; if the tenant chuses, a pair of French burrs will be added to make a compleat flour, as well as a corn mill, and may have a good black miller of tried fidelity. There is about 15 acres may be made into watered meadow at a small expence, and about 400 acres of land, of which two hundred acres are in wood, very convenient for Richmond market.—Apply to Mr Robert Pollard, Richmond, or Mr. N. Childers, overseer at the place.

June 22, 1795 (tf)

FOR SALE,

In Bath County, Virginia, Four Hundred and fifty

ACRES OF GOOD LAND,

WHEREON is the Hot Springs which are from 70 to 110 degrees of heat.—There is on the said land a handsome and commodious house two stories high, 60 by 30 feet, with a portico the full length of the house, and extending to the upper story, and other necessary houses fit for a public house, for which they were intended; good houses are over several of the baths, with bearing rooms. There are adjacent thereto, two remarkable cold springs of well tasted lime-stone water—Those baths are a specific for the most obstinate Rheumatic, and all other diseases originating from colds or obstructed perspirations, and gives great relief in the gout, they have effected wonderful cures in various diseases incident to the ladies; they have this spring made a perfect cure of a disease on a West-Indian resembling the leprosy, and are remarkable for the cure of white swellings, contracted nerves, and many other diseases too obstinate to be effected by medicine.

There is near the said Baths,

A NEW SAW-MILL ERECTED,

And a race dug from thence, to build a Manufacturing Mill, which reclaims about 30 acres of as rich meadow land as any upon the continent, and may be watered every night, and the hay made thereon sells as well as any that is made near any city or town within the United States.

The proprietors of the above property will treat for the same on the premises, at any time between the 20th of August and the 20th of September; they will also sell valuable land for two or three farms near the said springs, and if the said land and houses at the springs are not sold, they will be rented.

N. B. Good accommodations are provided at the above Springs for ladies and gentlemen this season, which from experience is found best to commence in June, and end the 1st of October.

JUNE 30, 1795.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a PETITION will be presented to the next GENERAL ASSEMBLY, to confirm the sale of a certain tract of land in Cheslerfield County, sold by a decree of the said court, by the Executors of Col CREED HASKINS, dec'd.

JUNE 30, 1795.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber early in January last, a negro man named CHARLES, about twenty years of age, of a yellowish complexion, thick lips, spare made, about five feet eight or nine inches high, has been accustomed to wait in a house from his infancy—I purchased him of the estate of the late *Benjamin Harrison*, Esq. about three years ago, many of his relations live at, or in the neighbourhood of Berkeley, on James River, where he may probably be lurking, or may have gone in some vessel to Norfolk. The above reward will be given on delivery of said negro to Mr. *Benjamin Pollard* of Norfolk, or to the subscriber in Richmond.

All masters of vessels are forewarned from taking him out of the state.

ROBERT POLLARD.

March 10th, 1795.

ROBERT POLLARD,

CONTINUES TO BUY AND SELL,

Certificates and Warrants

Of this State, and all kinds of CONTINENTAL CERTIFICATES and STOCK—he also transacts business on COMMISSON as usual.

N. B. The highest price given for MILITARY LANDS.

Richmond, January 6 1795.

FOR SALE,

In the TOWN of DUNKIRK, on Mattapony River,

NINE years lease of a commodious and well-finished STORE HOUSE, CRANARY, and STABLE—With which may be had, a Kitchen, Smoke-House, &c and an Acre of LAND adjoining thereto. Also, one half of a WHISKEY DISTILLERY, well fitted with three Stills, &c. Possession will be given of the Store-House, &c on the 1st day of October, and the Distillery immediately. Should the above property not be disposed of before the 1st of September, they will be then Rented out for one year.

DUNKIRK is situated at the highth of navigation for Bay and Sea Vessels, and the navigation for boats will be opened completely during the present summer, for sixty miles above, in a part of the country abounding in grain, which undoubtedly will make it a very desirable and advantageous stand for merchants and tradesmen to fix at. For terms, apply to WILLIAM LYNE, Jun. living on the premises.

MAY 28, 1795. (6wks tf)

THE SUBSCRIBER

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the

Eagle-Tavern,

In the City of RICHMOND.

IT shall be his study to pay the greatest attention to those who may be pleased to call upon him, and to provide the best accommodations both for themselves and horses.

WILLIAM RADFORD.

February 17, 1795.

FOR SALE,

THREE Thousand ACRES of LAND, on Meherrin River, near Hick's-Ford, the property of Mrs. Edward, which is equal in fertility, to any tract in the State.

This land from its contiguity to the towns of Halifax, North-Carolina, and Petersburg, Virginia, will be an inducement to the agricultural gentlemen, situated near the dividing line of the two states; the former being but 28 miles and the latter 40.

From 1000 to 1500 acres are low grounds, and the high lands superior to any in that part of the country. Any gentleman desirous of becoming a purchaser, may be informed of the terms by applying to

GEORGE PICKETT.

Richmond, January 20, 1795

FOR SALE,

Or to be Exchanged for Property in New-York, New-Jersey, or Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION CALLED

CHESTERVILLE,

ON Back-River, in Elizabeth-City County; containing by a late survey 920 acres of LAND, of which 447 are cleared, divided and ditched round in 50 acre lots, 233 in wood, and 210 in fine grazing marsh, capable of producing the best salt hay, and supporting from 200 to 300 head of cattle through the winter. The upland is of extraordinary quality, fitted either for corn, wheat, barley or hay—and the natural grass is well calculated to make the latter. There is on it an orchard of about 6 acres of Hughes Crab, and other bearing apple trees; with 500 more choice apple trees ready to set out, near to the dwellings—They consist of a large new convenient brick house, nearly finished, with four large rooms in it, and offices below; a large negro quarter, a kitchen, stable, and storehouse in good repair, and a granary 60 by 22 feet, lately completed; and at which vessels of 60 tons may load.

Besides the above, there are about 400 acres of Dry and Marsh LAND, belonging to the Free School, adjoining and rented to Chestervill, at 15l. a year, upon a life lease, and may be taken or not with the place. Also about 80 head of CATTLE and HORSES, 150 SHEEP and HOGS, and some NEGROES.

The advantages of this Plantation for game and fish of every kind, and its adjacence to Norfolk market by water, are recommendations which render it desirable and profitable. For further particulars apply to Doctor FOUSHEE, DANIEL L. HYLTON, and WM. DABNEY, Esqrs. Richmond.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intends to petition the next General Assembly, for liberty to build a Tobacco Warehouse on his land, nearly opposite his dwelling-house, in the Town of Petersburg.

June 12, 1795 ERASMUS GILL.

To be sold at public auction, for ready money, on the second Monday in August next, at Webb's tavern, at Northumberland courthouse, agreeably to a decree of the Federal Court, of the United States of America, Middle Circuit, Virginia District, bearing date June 2, 1794.

THE TRACT of LAND whereon THOMAS ROBINSON now lives, containing two Hundred and Ninety-three Acres, more or less; it is a valuable piece of low grounds, the situation very good, in the lower part of the county aforesaid, open to the bay, and convenient to the best fish and oysters—This land is offered for sale agreeably to the decree aforesaid, to discharge a debt due from the said Robinson to Robert Sewall, for three hundred and forty-three pounds seventeen shillings and sixpence current money, with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, from the 10th day of December 1791, until payment, and the costs of suit and the expences of the sale—and the balance if any, to be returned to the said Robinson.

CATESBY JONES,
JOHN HEATH,
THOMAS EDWARDS,
PRESLY THORNTON,
WALTER JONES,
} Commissioners.

FOR SALE,

THE Plantation whereon the Subscriber now lives, containing 284 acres, lying in Chesterfield county, on Powhite creek, five miles above the Town of Manchester, and within half a mile of the Buckingham road; the buildings are a commodious dwelling house, a kitchen, barn, and other convenient houses, all of which are mostly new; it is a pleasant and healthy situation.—I suppose those who wish to purchase will view the premises. A further description is thought unnecessary.

WILLIAM EDWARDS.

June 8, 1795. (tf)

At a Court of Quarter Session, continued and held for Cumberland County, the 3d day of May, 1794.

Robert Smith, Plff.

Versus

William and *Garnet Andrews*, and *Nancy Andrews*, who hath intermarried with *Ambrose Runsone*, *John Griffin*, and *Mary* his wife, and *Nancy*, *Mary*, and *Joseph Pollard*, infants and children of *Isaac* and *Susannah Pollard*, by *Isaac Pollard*, their guardian and next friend, Defts. } In Chancery.

THE Defendants, *John Griffin* and *Mary* his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are not Inhabitants of this Country: On the Motion of the Plaintiff, by his Counsel, IT IS ORDERED, That the said Defendants appear here, on the first day of October Court next, to answer the Bill of the Plaintiff; and that a Copy of this Order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and published at some Church at the Parish of Littleton, in the County of Cumberland, on some Sunday immediately after Divine Service, and at the front door of the Courthouse of the said County.

(A Copy) Teste, (8wtl)

MILLER WOODSON, Clerk.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Revenue Office, April 24, 1795.

PROPOSALS

Will be received at the OFFICE of the COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE, FOR BUILDING A

BEACON-HOUSE,

ON SHELL CASTLE ISLAND, in Pamptico Sound, near Occacock Inlet, in North-Carolina, of the following materials, dimensions and description.

THE form is to be an octagon. The foundation is to be of stone, to be sunk nine feet and one half below the surface of the earth, and to be commenced of the diameter of 23 feet. It is to be laid solidly to the height of two feet. From thence to the height of six inches above the earth, or to the bottom of the wooden work, the foundation wall is to be eight feet high, and four feet and one half thick.

The Octagonal Pyramid is to be well framed, and of stout Pine timber. It is to be twenty-two feet in diameter at the base thereof, where it will rest on the top of the stone foundation, to which it is to be well secured by sixteen stout iron straps built therein, and one wife.

The height of the wooden building from the top of the stone work (six inches above the surface of the earth) is to be fifty-four feet and one half to the top of the wooden work, under the floor of the lantern, where the diameter is to be twelve feet. The foundation is to be capt with sawed stone at least eight inches wide, and sloped at top to turn off the water.

The frame of the Pyramid is to be covered with boards of one inch and one half in thickness, over which is to be laid a good and complete covering of shingles, and it is to be well painted with three coats.

The Beacon House is to have two windows in the East, and three windows in the West. The sashes are to be hung with hinges, and each sash is to have eight panes of glass, of eight by ten inches.

On the top of the wooden work of the pyramid is to be a strong framed tire of joist, bedded therein, planked over with oak plank extending one foot beyond the sides of the pyramid, thereby forming an eave, which is to be finished by a cornice, the whole having a descent from the center, sufficient to throw off the water, and to be covered with copper.

A complete and sufficient iron Lantern in the octagonal form is to rest thereon; the eight corner pieces or stanchions of which are to be well secured to the upright timbers of the pyramid, or to the tire of joists, or both. These stanchions are to be stout in the lower eight feet, and sufficiently strong above.

The Lantern is to be six feet high, from the floor to the bottom of the dome or roof, and to have a dome or roof of three feet in height. The whole space between the posts to be occupied by the sashes, which are to be moulded on the inside and struck solid. The sashes are to be furnished with large panes of glass; a part of the sash on the South-West side is to be hung with hinges for a door to go out on the platform. The iron rafters of the lantern are to be framed into an iron hoop, over which is to be a copper funnel;—through which the smoke may pass into a large copper ventilator in the form of a man's head; capable of containing thirty gallons. This head to be turned by a large vane, to that the whole for venting the smoak may be always to leeward.

Eight dormant ventilators are to be fixed in the roof, a large curved air pipe is to be passed through the floor.

There are to be 5 pair of stairs to ascend to the lantern, the entrance to which is to be by a trap door covered with copper.

The buildings to be furnished with two complete electrical conductors or rods with points. The floors are to be laid with plank. The entrance into the light-house is to be well secured by a strong door hung upon hinges with a strong lock and latch complete.

ALSO A FRAME DWELLING HOUSE of one story, to be twenty-eight feet in front and fifteen feet deep with a cellar under it, if it should be found practicable to make one. The cellar walls are to be fourteen inches thick, and seven feet high. The story of the house to be seven feet and one half in the clear, the roof to have a rectangular pitch. The floors to be laid in whole lengths, nailed through.

The house is to be composed of two rooms of about thirteen feet and one half by fourteen feet and one half on the lower floor. The stack of chimnies is to be between the two fitting rooms and it is to have two plain fire places, one of them large for a Kitchen, to which is to be joined an oven. There is to be an outer door in front between the two rooms and in the rear, in the kitchen. There to be two windows in each of the rooms.

Each sash is to have twelve panes of glass eight by ten inches. Each window is to have a strong plain shutter, with fastnings and hinges. The doors are to be hung and furnished completely. The ceiling and inner side of the house are to be plaistered with two coats. All the wood work outside is to be well painted, and the whole is to be finished in a plain and decent manner.

AN OIL VAULT is to be built ten by twelve feet in the clear, arched over, and covered with earth or sand, over which a shed is to be built. It is to be furnished with three strong cedar cisterns with covers, each capable of containing two hundred Gallons.

The entrance to the vault is to be secured by a strong door. The builder is to procure and pay for all materials, labor, workmanship, provisions and other objects of cost charge or expence for a sum to be proposed and agreed upon, and to execute the before described work, and every part thereof in a good and workman like manner.

Convenient payments or advances, on security, will be made.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE-OFFICE, *April* 24, 1795.

PROPOSALS

Will be Received at the Office of the *Commissioner of the Revenue*,

FOR BUILDING A

LIGHT-HOUSE,

On the Head Land of Cape Hatteras on the coast of North Carolina, of the following materials, dimensions, and description.

THE form is to be octagonal. The foundation is to be of stone, to be sunk thirteen feet below the bottom of the water table on the surface of the earth, and to be commenced of the diameter of twenty nine feet.—From such commencement to the height of four feet the foundation is to be laid solidly, and from thence to the bottom of the water table, the foundation wall is to be nine feet high and nine feet thick.

The diameter of the base from the bottom of the water table to the top thereof (where the octagonal pyramid is to commence) is to be twenty-eight feet four inches and the wall is there to be seven feet thick. The wall of the octagonal pyramid is to be six feet thick at the base thereof, on the top of the water table.

The height of the building from the bottom of the water table, and from the surface of the earth, is to be ninety feet to the top of the stone work, under the floor of the lantern; where the diameter is to be sixteen and one half feet and the wall three feet.—The whole of the wall is to be built of stone.

The water table is to be capt with sawed stone, at least eight inches wide and sloped at the top to turn off the water. The outside of the walls is to be faced with hewn or hammer dressed stone, having four windows in the north-east and five windows in the south-west. The sashes are to be hung with hinges, and each sash is to have twelve panes of glass, eight by ten inches.

On the top of the stone work is to be a framed tier of joists, bedded therein, planked over with oak plank, extending two feet beyond the wall thereby forming an eave which is to be finished with a cornice, the whole having a descent from the centre sufficient to throw off the water, and to be covered with copper. A complete and sufficient iron lantern in the octagonal form is to rest thereon. The eight corner pieces or stanchions of which, are to be built in the wall to the depth of ten feet. These stanchions to be nearly three inches square in the lower ten feet, and 3-1-2 inches by 4-1-2 inches above. The lantern is to be ten feet and nine inches in diameter, it is also to be ten feet high from the floor to the bottom of the dome or roof and to have a dome or roof of five feet and nine inches in height. The whole space between the posts or upright pieces at the angles is to be occupied by the sashes, which are to be moulded on the inside and struck solid. Each sash is to have twenty eight panes of glass, fourteen by twelve inches. A part of the sash on the south-west side is to be hung with hinges for a convenient door to go out on the platform. The rafters of the lantern are to be framed into an iron hoop, over which is to be a copper funnel, through which the smoke may pass into a large copper ventilator in the form of a man's head, capable of containing one hundred gallons.

This head is to be turned by a large vane; so that the hole of venting the smoke, may be always to leeward. Eight dormant ventilators are to be fixed in the roof, a large curved air pipe is to be passed through the floor, and a close grove is to be provided and fixed in the lantern. There are to be eight pairs of stairs to ascend to the lantern, the entrance to which is to be by a trap door covered with copper. The building is to be furnished with two complete electrical conductors, or rods with points. The floors are to be laid with plank, of at least one inch and one half in thickness. The entrance to the light-house is to be well secured by a strong door hung upon hinges with a strong lock and latch complete.

Also a frame House to be thirty-four feet in front and sixteen feet deep with a cellar under it. The cellar walls to be eighteen inches thick and seven feet high.

The first story of the house is to be eight feet, and the second seven feet and six inches high. The floors are to be laid in whole lengths, nailed through. The stack of chimnies is to be finished with two plain fire places on each floor, one of them large for a kitchen. Two windows below, and three above in front and rear, each sash to have eighteen panes of glass ten by twelve inches. The doors are to be hung and furnished completely.

The ceilings and sides of the house are to be plaistered with two coats; all the wood work inside and out is to be well painted and the whole to be finished in a plain decent manner.

An oil vault to be built twenty by twelve feet in the clear; arched over and covered with earth or sand, over which a shed is to be built—It is to be furnished with nine strong cedar cisterns, with covers, each capable of containing two hundred gallons.

The entrance of the vault is to be secured by a strong door. A well is to be sunk at a convenient distance, and furnished with a curb, bucket and rope completely. The builder to find and pay for all the materials, labor, workmanship, provisions, and other objects of cost, charge or expence for a sum to be agreed upon and to execute the before described work and every part thereof in a good and workman like manner.

Convenient payments or advances, on security, will be made.

ALL persons having demands against the late firm of JOHN PRENTIS *and* Co. *or that of* ROBERT PRENTIS *and* Co. *are requested to make application for payment; and those indebted to either firm, are requested to pay their respective debts to* WILLIAM RUSSELL, *into whose hands the books are placed, with directions to institute suits indiscriminately, for the speedy recovery of the debts.*

JOS. PRENTIS, for
ROBERT PRENTIS & Co

Williamsburg, June 15, 1795.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL Company are in immediate want of a number of

LABOURERS,

to whom the highest monthly wages will be given. All persons inclining to furnish hands, are requested make application to the President, Robert Andrews, Esq. in Williamsburg; one of the Directors in Norfolk; or to Mr. George Capron, at the Canal.

Published by Order of the President and Directors,

Teste, ROBERT BROUGH, Clerk.

May 19, 1795. (6w)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly for the establishment of a Ferry across James River, to the land of Samuel H Saunders, opposite the town of Jefferson, to the land of Thomas E. Randolph, Goochland.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, praying for the sale of the glebes in the county of Powhatan; one in the parish of Southam, the other in the parish of King William.

June 11, 1795. (3w)

Ran-away on Monday the 8th of June, from Norfolk, a negro woman named

RACHEL,

ABOUT 30 years of age, stout made, has remarkable large teeth, the front tooth of her upper row jets forward very much:—She took away with her, her daughter, named NANCY, about 8 years old, and much brighter than her mother. The said RACHEL has carried off with her all her clothes, and also a neat mahogany chest, belonging to her mistress. She went off in a craft to Richmond, and is supposed to be in that neighborhood. A liberal reward will be given on their being apprehended, so that I get them again, on application to the Printer hereof, in Richmond, or to the subscriber in Norfolk.

June 18, 1795. JOHN BARRETT.

ESCHEATORS' SALE.

TO BE SOLD,

To the Highest Bidder, at the Court-House, on Monday the 13th day of July next,

A CERTAIN HOUSE & LOT of GROUND in the City of Richmond, whereof Doctor THOMAS ELDER died seized—which not having been disposed of, by Will or otherwise, has, according to Law, been found vested in the Commonwealth.

A. DUNSCOMB, ESCHEATOR.

City of Richmond, June 1, 1795

FOR LONDON,

The Fine American built SHIP

NELLY AND KITTY,

SAMUEL CHURCH, Master,

And will positively sail by the 12th of next month;

HAS excellent accommodations for passengers.—For passage only, apply to William Wiseham in this city, or the captain on board, at City Point.

Richmond, June 23, 1795. (2w)

WILLIAM GALT

HAS just imported in the ships Nelly and Kitty from London, and the St. Tammany from Liverpool, a general assortment of

GOODS,

suitable for the season, and now opening in his store, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, produce, or public securities.

Richmond, June 22, 1795. (4wks)

TO BE SOLD,

Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, between Samuel Swann, Plaintiff, and William Bentley, Administrators of William Ronald, dec'd. Jenny Ronald, Betsey Ronald, and Nancy Ronald, infants coparceners of the estate of said William Ronald, deceased,

ONE undivided MOIETY of the BLACKHEATH COAL PITTS, on the waters of Falling Creek, in the County of Chesterfield;—And a TRACT of LAND on which the said Pitts are situated, containing by estimation ninety-nine acres. The sale will be at Public Auction, for ready money, and will take place at Lepnor's Tavern in the Town of Manchester, on Saturday the twenty-fifth day of July next, by

THE COMMISSIONERS.

JUNE 22, 1795.

WE the under-written judges of the General Court, have, pursuant to law, allotted the Judges of the respective District Courts as follows: John Tyler and Joseph Jones, Esqrs. to the Districts of Winchester and Monongalia Courthouse;—Richard Parker and James Henry, Esqrs to the Districts of Richmond, Petersburg, Brunswick Courthouse, and Suffolk;—Joseph Prentis and Edmund Winston, Esqrs. to the Districts of Prince Edward Courthouse, New London, Washington Courthouse, and Lewisburg, in the County of Greenbrier, or Botetourt Courthouse;—William Nelson and Robert White, Esqrs. to the Districts of Northumberland Courthouse, King and Queen Courthouse, Williamsburg and Accomack Courthouse;—and Saint. George Tucker and Paul Carrington, Esqrs. to Staunton, Charlottesville, Fredericksburg and Dumfries Districts, at the next succeeding terms thereof. Witness our hands and seals this seventeenth day of June, 1795.

JOSEPH PRENTIS, (L. S.)
RICHD: PARKER, (L. S.)
JAMES HENRY, (L. S.)
JOS: JONES, (L. S.)
WM: NELSON, jun. (L. S.)
P: CARRINGTON, (L. S.)

Published by order of the Judges.

ANTY: ROBINSON, A. C. G. C.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be exposed to sale, on the 29th July next, for ready money, on the premises,

A MOIETY of a Tract of LAND in the county of Goochland, on James River, known by the name of ELK ISLAND—also in further conformity to said decree, at the same time and place, and on the same terms, one half of a Tract of LAND lying in the county of Fluvanna.

COMMISSIONERS.

June 22, 1795.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber in Chesterfield County, a dark bay HORSE, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 8 or 9 years old, has been docked and appears to have been branded on his near buttock and shoulder, but cannot be made out, has a small blemish in his right eye. Appraised to eight pounds.

JACOB FLOURNOY.

I INTEND to leave VIRGINIA the first of July next. And as it is probable I shall not return until next spring—All persons having business to transact with me, will please to apply to Mr. WILLIAM BERKELEY of Richmond, who is empowered to act for me in my absence.

ANTHONY SINGLETON.

June 2, 1795

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-Away from the Subscriber, on the 17th of February last, a very bright mulatto lad named DICK, about 19 or 20 years old, he is knock kneed, and had on a white negro cotton waistcoat and overalls. I suspect he will go to some town and endeavour to pass for a free man, having frequently travelled with me to several parts. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me in Gloucester County, or halt if secured in Jail so that I get him again.

June 10, 1795. FRANCIS WHITING.

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